

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

HOTEL TROT

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJĀB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
OUDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RĀJPŪTĀNĀ.

Received up to 7th May, 1886.

POLITICAL.

A correspondent of the *Rassq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the Russia and the Muham-
mādan kingdoms. 1st May, referring to the hostile at-
titude of Russia towards the Porte since the Crimean war and to her conquests in Central Asia, observes that she is a bitter enemy of Islam. If she invades India, which has long been an object of ambition with her, Afghanistan and other Muhammadan countries that lie on her way are sure to suffer. Hence Turkey and the Muhammadan kingdoms of Asia had better make common cause with the British Government and bring pressure to bear on the Russian Government to give up its policy of aggression and keep its peace. If it does not accept their proposal, they should declare war against it and bring it to its senses.

Circulation,
400 copies.

A correspondent of the *Asád* (Lucknow) of the 4th May, Mahárája Dalíp Singh's detention at Aden. referring to the detention of Mahá-
rája Dalip Singh at Aden, expresses his indignation at the Mahárájá's sudden and unexpected detention, and asks Government why the Maháris, who had

Circulation,
182 copies.

already received permission to return to his native country and had, from his childhood, lived in a cold country, has been detained at a place so hot as Aden. If the Government thinks that the Prince may reclaim possession of his landed property in the Panjáb, this is no cause for fear. The Mahárája cannot force the Government to restore his property if they are not disposed to do so. And as regards the fear that his appearance in India may cause some excitement in the minds of the Sikhs, it is altogether unfounded.

Circulation,
125 copies.

A correspondent of the *Qaisarí* (Jullundhar), of the 31st April, expresses great sorrow at the treatment Mahárája Dalip Singh is

The same.
at present receiving at the hands of the British Government, and says that it is a matter of great pity that Government should consider it necessary to deal so harshly and cruelly with a Prince, who belongs to that loyal and brave section of the Indian community which rendered most distinguished services to the British Government in 1857. After having had such conclusive proofs of the loyalty of Sikhs, Government is not justified in thinking that the advent of Dalip Singh in this country would induce them to rebel. As regards the Mahárája himself, it is impossible that he should be so ungrateful to the British as to entertain evil designs against them. But even supposing, for the sake of argument, that he does so, whom can he look to for help? And lastly, even granting the possibility of his securing some adherents, can he succeed in raising a successful rebellion against Government? Hence to act upon imaginary fears and to deprive Mahárája Dalip Singh, who has lived long in the freest land on the earth, of his personal liberty is unworthy of the British Government.

Circulation,
750 copies.

The *Bhárat Jíwan* (Benares), of the 3rd May, is surprised at Mahárája Dalip Singh's sudden detention at Aden, and says that since his departure from England, he has not done anything to incur

The same.

the displeasure of the British Government, unless the letter addressed by him to his countrymen, expressing his intention of renouncing Christianity and re-adopting the religion of his ancestors, be considered to be a token of disloyalty. Should this be the reason of the Prince's detention at Aden, the great diplomatist who has suggested this step to Government appears to have lost his head and he should seek medical aid. (The *Mitrā Vilda*, Lahore, of the same date, regrets the foolish action of Mahārāja Dalip Singh in writing the now-famous letter to the Khalsa community in India, which has so much incensed the Government. He ought to have done nothing of the kind).

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 4th May, referring to the alleged barbarities and cruelties ascribed by Anglo-Indian newspapers to King Theebaw, concurs with the *Bengali* in thinking that the charges were unfounded and were got up with sinister motives. Judging from his conduct in Madras, Theebaw appears to be a noble and temperate prince and highly sensible of the respect due to females. He did not touch any spirituous liquor during his voyage from Burma to Madras.

The *Vritta Dhāra* (Dhār), of the 29th April, referring to the continued disturbances in Burma, and especially to the attempt made by the rebels to destroy Mandalay by fire, remarks that efforts should be made to restore order as soon as possible. Those British officers in Burma, who have not yet been able to establish peace and order by force, should be displaced by others who should endeavour to disarm the hostility of the Burmese by pursuing a more conciliatory policy. There are other methods which would pacify the country at once, but they would now be inopportune.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 29th April, referring to the annexation of Upper Burma, observes that the so-called dacoities and

Circulation
450 copies.

Circulation,
450 copies.

robberies that have lately been going on in that country are a national protest against the introduction of foreign rule. The *Kak* condemns the payment of the cost of the war from the Indian treasury and is surprised that all the jewellery found in the royal palace at Mandalay has been sent to England. The only result of the war has been that Theebaw has been deposed and the tax-payer burdened with new taxes, but a fresh field of gain and profit has been opened to European traders and officials.

Circulation,
65 copies.

The Akhbár-i-Álam (Meerut), of the 4th May, disapproves Government of India and of the various adverse comments made the Mahárája of Kashmir. by other newspapers on the alleged desire of the Government of India to place British troops on the frontier of the territories of the Mahárája of Kashmir, and says that Government will be guilty of no breach of faith if it really does so. The Mahárája of Kashmir is by no means strong enough to hold his own against the Russian legions. It is out of a genuine desire to protect the Mahárája's and its own interests that the Government of India desires to take this precautionary step in anticipation of any troubles that may possibly arise on the Kashmir frontier.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The Rafiq-i-Hind (Lahore), of the 1st May, after thanking Lord Fitzgerald for his motion in the House of Lords for a thorough enquiry into the subject of Court-fees levied in India, asks native newspapers and associations to direct their attention to this evil and leave no stone unturned in order to put a stop to it. The Government not only defrays all expenditure connected with the maintenance of Courts of Justice, but also obtains a large surplus from the income derived from the sale of stamps. Since the Stamp Act of 1870 was passed, the Courts of Justice have become inaccessible to the poorer classes. As our present rulers are a nation of

shopkeepers, it is no wonder that they have made the dispensation of justice a source of income. But natives, who were accustomed to receive speedy and cheap justice at the hands of their former rulers, can hardly be expected to approve of the present state of things. The famous English lawyer, Mr. Bentham, says that no tax could be worse than that levied on justice, because to tax justice is to exclude poor people from it. The newspaper concludes with a warning to Government that such a costly dispensation of justice, which is in a way a sale of justice to the highest bidder, is dangerous on political grounds.

The *Asad* (Lucknow), of the 4th May, adverting to the proposed reduction of public expenditure, says that if Government means to make reductions in the old stereotyped way by dismissing a number of poor clerks and chaprassis, the game is not worth the candle. Such retrenchments would not effect any considerable saving, but would only create great dissatisfaction and heart-burning among the lower officials and bring odium on Government. The dismissal of a hundred poor clerks would not effect as much saving as the abolition of the post of a single highly-paid officer. Even Europeans now admit that there is no longer any necessity for paying the Civil Service so highly. The circumstances under which the present salaries were fixed are now altogether changed. Formerly able men could not be easily induced to come to India, and the present facilities for voyaging between England and India did not exist. Now a private person can obtain an engineer, or a man of any other profession, from England on Rs. 200 or 250 a month. But Government continues to allow the same class of men much higher pay. The truth is that the rulers of this country are Europeans, and they are anxious to benefit their countrymen as much as possible. But it is very unjust to cut the throats of a hundred poor people to benefit one man. If a Finance Committee composed of an

educated
people be

Circulation,
182 copies.

uneducated
people 004

equal number of Europeans and Natives were appointed, it would have no difficulty in showing the extravagance of the Government of India.

The Hindustán (Kálakankar), of the 5th May, says that the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have within the last twenty years made tolerably good progress in education, though they are still behind Bengal and Bombay. The number of graduates here has increased largely. One boy was able to obtain the Gilchrist Scholarship last year. Some boys have gone to England to prosecute their further studies there, and one of them has even succeeded in obtaining the LL.M. degree which a native of no other province has yet been able to attain. Hence it will be perceived that the time has arrived for the establishment of a University at Allahabad, especially when even the Panjáb, which is much behind, has got a University of its own. Natives ought to be thankful to Sir Alfred Lyall for his recommending the constitution of a University here in his speech at the opening of the Muir Central College.

Circulation,
182 copies.

The Azad (Lucknow), of the 4th May, says that it was at first opposed to Lady Dufferin's Fund, Lady Dufferin's Fund, being under the impression that respectable native women would not avail themselves of the opportunities thus offered them of learning the medical art, and that consequently the Fund would benefit only Christian women. But now signs are not wanting to show that native women will come forward and enter Medical Schools that will be opened under Her Excellency's scheme. The writer, however, is of opinion that no attempt should be made to give high education to Indian women, lest they should be emboldened, like Rukmabai, to shake off all restraints of Indian etiquette and social customs. If some more instances of so-called female liberty occur, natives would shrink from giving any education at all to their women.

Circulation,
160 copies.

A correspondent of the *Sitara-i-Hind* (Moradabad), of the Middle School Examination, Panjáb. 28th April, points out the troubles and hardships which the candidates, especially the *mofussil* ones, for the Middle School Examination lately held in the Panjáb, had to endure, owing to the question being tampered with, and the candidates subjected to re-examination in consequence, and asks the educational authorities concerned to be more careful and to make better arrangements for the examination in future.

The *Jam-i-Jamshed* (Moradabad), of the 2nd May, hearing that the Local Government intends to appoint separate sub-registrars in the North-Western Provinces, observes that Qazis, who, previous to the year 1842, held these and similar other posts, are now in a very wretched condition, and that Government would do an act of justice and mercy if it appointed the men in question to the offices of sub-registrars.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 3rd May, speaks highly of the recent resolution of the Panjáb Chiefs' School, Lahore. Panjáb Government regarding the foundation of a school at Lahore for the education of the sons of the Panjáb nobility, and suggests that, as there will be no difficulty in raising a large subscription for the purpose, the institution should be raised to the position of a College and should be called Aitchison College in honour of its founder.

Circulation,
732 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 3rd May, urges that Government notices and advertisements should be published in vernacular newspapers simultaneously with their appearance in English newspapers and Government Gazettes in order to give them wider publicity. Suppose the Forest Officer in Bara Banki desires to sell *sakhu* beams, the Superintendent of the Jail at Rae Bareli desires to sell carpets, and the Deputy Commissioner of Unao requires a

Circulation,
732 copies.

Publication of Government notices and advertisements.

sarishtadar for a tahsil. Obviously the *sakhu* beams and the carpets will fetch better prices, and a more qualified man will be found for the sarishtadarship, if the notices are published in vernacular newspapers, as well as in the Allahabad official Gazette and one or two English newspapers, than if they are inserted only in the official Gazette and English newspapers.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Koh-i-Nur* (Lahore), of the 1st May, publishes an account of one Tulsi Das, native of Jullandhar, Panjab, and says that he at first tried his best to seek justice in India from the lowest authority to the Viceroy, but failed. He then managed with great difficulty to go to England, but there too the same fate awaited him. He has repeatedly been arrested by the police, put in the lock-up, and placed before several Magistrates. But nobody has cared to enquire into his grievances or to suggest any means of redress. Is it not really very hard that a man like Tulsi Das, who had been deprived of all his property in India, should go to England with difficulty, but should meet with no sympathy there? This is certainly not calculated to produce a favourable impression of British character on the minds of the Indian people.

Circulation,
400 copies.

Muhammadan officials in
the Education Department,
Panjab.

A correspondent of the *Rashq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 1st May, complains that no Musalman holds any high post in the Education Department in the Panjab, and that in spite of meritorious services rendered by Maulvi Yusuf Ali, District Inspector of Schools, Jullandhar, to the cause of education, his claim to promotion in the Department has been overlooked. The Assistant Inspectorship of Schools that lately fell vacant was given to a Hindu, although the Maulvi had stronger claims to it.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Dabdbā-i-Qaisarī* (Bareilly), of the 1st May, in commenting upon the introduction of the income-tax, regrets to say that the Government of India did not endeavour to meet its increased demands for expenditure by making retrenchments which

could be easily effected," and proposes that Government should (1) cease to allow pensions to officers who, on their retirement, permanently leave the shores of India; (2) enhance the tax on spirituous liquors; (3) buy all kinds of articles required for Government use locally as far as possible, and (4) again increase the tax on salt.

A correspondent of the *Qaisari* (Jullundhar), of the 1st

Circulation,
125 copies.

Education in Dera Ismael Khán, May, complains of the slow progress

of education in the district of Dera Ismael Khán, and remarks that the district cannot yet boast of a single graduate, and that the want of a suitable boarding-house in connection with the Lahore College, in which mosussil students could be properly accommodated, prevents undergraduates in Dera Ismael Khán from going to Lahore to prosecute their further studies there.

The *Hindustán* (Kálkankar), of the 6th May, after quoting

in extenso the judgment of Mr. Roe,

Case of the European who shot at a native at Lahore.

Sessions Judge, Lahore, sentencing a European who had fired thrice at a police constable at Lahore, to one month's simple imprisonment, remarks that there is no knowing when Civilians will learn to dispense impartial justice in mixed cases. Although the accused European in the case under review attempted to kill a native without provocation, he has been let off with a nominal punishment. Had the accused been a native and the constable a European, surely the Sessions Judge would not have sentenced the accused only to one month's simple imprisonment. Civilians do not consider the lives of "niggers" to be of any value, and therefore their decisions in mixed cases are always unsatisfactory. In fact, frequent miscarriages of justice have shaken the confidence of the people in the justice and impartiality of European Judges, and it is high time that Government should interfere.

The *Nyāya Sudhā* (Hardi), of the 5th May, advertizing to European and native forms of marriage.

Circulation,
100 copies.

the divorce case of Wingrove *versus* Wingrove and McPherson, which was

Circulation,
415 copies.

lately tried by the Allahabad High Court, observes that cases of that kind so frequently occur at home that Government has found it necessary to establish separate Courts to decide disputes relating to matrimonial rights. Natives, who are very fond of imitating European customs and manners, should take a warning from the unfortunate results of what are called love-marriages, and adhere to their own forms of marriage, which may be modified, if necessary, to suit the altered state of things.

LEGISLATION.

The *Hindustán* (*Kálakankar*), in commenting on the Oudh Tenancy Bill in its issues of the 30th April and 1st, 2nd, and 4th May, observes that landlords are not well advised in grudging the contemplated grant of new rights to tenants, the interests of the two classes being identical in the long run. On the contrary, landowners and cultivators should make common cause with each other and agitate for a reduction in the high rate of land revenue. In England land is entirely exempt from the payment of any revenue. It appears from Mr. Woodburn's circular that Government does not deem it expedient to provide for the settlement of disputes between landlords and tenants through arbitrators, on the ground that the arbitrators being selected from among landlords and tenants, their awards would not be impartial. The sympathies of landlords would be naturally with their brethren, and the tenants, too, who would be nominated arbitrators, would not have the courage to express their opinions freely in opposition to the wishes of their masters. Hence Deputy Commissioners will be empowered to fix rents. But this arrangement is equally open to objections. Deputy Commissioners may be deceived by false witnesses, and special commissioners deputed by them to make local enquiries may be bribed. The *Hindustán* concurs with Sir William Wedderburn in thinking that the pancháyat system should be encouraged as much as possible. The *Hindustán* does not approve

of the exclusion of cultivators of *sir* lands from the statutory right of tenancy for seven years, conceded to other tenants. When proprietors are themselves unable to cultivate their *sir* lands and get them cultivated by other people, there appears to be no good reason why they should have the power to eject the cultivators of such lands at their pleasure. The other important provisions of the Bill that call for any remarks are the following :—(1) The term of statutory tenancy has been fixed at seven years. But why has the term been restricted to seven years, and why has it not been fixed at twelve or twenty years? (2) The Bill empowers a landlord to enhance rent at one anna per rupee at the end of every seven years. If he goes on enhancing the rent at this rate, it will be doubled in 112 years, trebled in 224 years, and so forth! Does Government think that the value of land will continue to increase from year's end to year's end? Government is said to be partial to cultivators, but the provision in question shows that the case is just the reverse of this. The enhancement of rent should be allowed only in case the productive power of the holding has been increased by two or three annas in the rupee. (3) The Local Government will have power to vary, from time to time, the limits of the enhancement of rent. This provision spoils the whole Bill. Only the Legislative Council, which has framed the measure, should have power to alter its provisions. The Local Government should not be allowed to tamper with it in any way. (4) A holding, vacated by a tenant at the expiration of his term of tenancy, will be granted by the landlord to another tenant on the same terms in which it would have been held by his predecessor. This restriction is unjust and is opposed to the law of contract. A landlord and a tenant should have power to settle their own terms. (5) A tenant will be ejected from one-fourth of his holding if the landlord is able to satisfy the proper Court that he has been injured by any act of the tenant. If a landlord suffers an injury in this way, he should receive compensation for it. The ejection of a tenant

from a part of his holding will be simply absurd. (6) A tenant will be entitled to retain possession of his holding only during life. The *Hindustan* does not like to make any comments on this provision. (7) If an estate is found to be grossly mismanaged, the Local Government will have power to make special arrangements for its management for a period not exceeding ten years. This power should be vested only in the Legislative Council and not in the Local Government.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Rafī'u-l-Akhbār* (Benares), of the 3rd May, says that it is well known that some persons at Value-payable parcels. first order articles by value-payable parcel post, but that afterwards they refuse the parcels. In this way, apart from a great deal of inconvenience, the senders are often put to much unnecessary expense in the shape of postal charges. Hence the post-office would do well to reduce the postal charges for such parcels by one-half; otherwise the number of such parcels will fall off largely and the postal revenues will suffer.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
2,500 copies.

A correspondent of the *Akhbār-i-Am* (Lahore), of the 28th April, protests against the rumoured introduction of the British system of administration of justice in Kashmir.

no less a scourge for mankind than Changez Khān and Nadir Shah were. The introduction of these laws in British India has proved ruinous to people and encouraged the spread of chicanery, fraud, and other vices in the country. It is often seen in British India, that when a simple-hearted man, who is unacquainted with the working of law machinery, gets into trouble, he is quite bewildered and does not know what to do. He may be a perfectly innocent man, but he must seek the aid of pleaders, allow himself to be fleeced by them, and in fact worship them as his God for the time being. When such is the case even with advanced and civilised people like natives of British India, one can easily imagine

the troubles and miseries to which ignorant Kashmiris will be exposed if British laws are introduced in their country. Under the present system of administration in Kashmir the Mahrája sometimes simply asks the plaintiff or the defendant to touch his body and speak truth. The man gives the true story, and the Mahrája is able to decide the case at once. But this will become a thing of the past, and truthfulness will vanish from Kashmir if the British system of the administration of justice is introduced there.

The *Rájputana Gazette* (Ajmere), of the 3rd May, comments that undue haste was made in investing Rána Zálím Singh, of Jhaláwar, with full powers, and that his youth and inexperience were not taken into consideration. The Government of India perhaps thought that the Rána had received a good education at the Mayo College, Ajmere, and that, though still young, he would be able to manage the affairs of the State. But since the reigns of government have passed into the hands of the Rána, mismanagement and confusion have crept into the administration. He spends all his time in sports and pastimes and does not attend to the affairs of the State. The *Gazette* is of opinion that the Rána should be sent back to the Mayo College for some years more before he can become fit to conduct the administration.

Circulation,
315 copies.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 4th May, asks the Government of India not to listen to the request of Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal to appoint a European Prime Minister in her State. Her Highness's secret object is to get her husband restored to his former honours, and she thinks that she can secure this object more easily through a European Prime Minister than through a native. But Her Highness knows as well as any other person does that in other respects the appointment of a European Prime Minister would be attended with evil results.

Circulation,
182 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR BIMONTHLY.	Name of Publisher.	Date of Paper.	Date of Report.	Circulation.
1	Afzal-i-Hind	" Jullundur	Urdu	Weekly	Barkat Ali	May	2nd	203 copies.
2	Afzal-i-Hind	" Amritgarh	Ditto	... Ditto	Ishem Ali	1st	6th.	...
3	Afzal-i-Persia	" Lahore	Ditto	... Tri-weekly	Ditrān Bútá Singh	3rd	1st & 5th.	500 "
4	Ajrat Alíbád	" Agra	Ditto	... Weekly	Shujáti-Hassan	28th	28th	250 "
5	Ajrat Alíbád	" Mardáshá	Ditto	... Ditto	Dilawar Ali	24th	22	150 "
6	Akhbar-i-Alam	" Meerut	Ditto	... Ditto	Muqarrab Hussain	4th	22	65 "
7	Akhbar-i-Alam	" Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram	28th & May	1st & 4th.	2,500 "
8	Akhbar-i-Olusander	" Chunar	Ditto	Weekly	Rajab Ali Khan	May	7th	400 "
9	Akhbar-i-Akhbar	" Delhi	Ditto	... Ditto	Fakhr-i-J-din	4th	2nd.	100 copies.
10	Alam-i-Pasoor	" Cawnpore	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bahmatu-l-lah	30th	22	350 "
11	Allgerik Institute	" Aligarh	Ditto	... Urdú-English	Gulsh Rai	1st & 4th.	4th & 6th.	250 "
								including 45 copies taken by Government).
12	Allgerik Institute	" Aligarh	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	1st	6th	100 copies.
13	Allgerik Institute	" Aligarh	Urdu	... Ditto	Ali Amjad Hussain	28th	1st	350 "
14	Allgerik Institute	" Aligarh	Ditto	... Ditto	Secretary to the An-	1st	2nd	250 "
15	Allgerik Institute	" Aligarh	Ditto	... Weekly	Imran-i-Punjabi.	May	2nd	102 "
16	Allgerik Institute	" Aligarh	Ditto	... Weekly	Mirra Khan	1st	6th	182 "
					Ahmed Ali	1st	6th	...

17	<i>Bharat Bandhu</i>	...Aligarh	...Hindi-Eng.	Ditto	...Total Ram	...Apl. 30th	...3rd	...100
18	<i>Bharat Ittehad</i>	...Benares	...Hindi-lsh.	Ditto	Ram Krishna Varma	May 3rd	4th	1,750 "
19	<i>Dakshin Qasoor</i>	...Bareilly	...Hindi	Ditto	Thakur Prasad	1st " "	5th	250 "
20	<i>Dakshin-i-Bikaner</i>	...Bampur	...Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Hussain	3rd " "	6th	500 "
21	<i>Dekhri-i-Kulli</i>	...Bhupal	...Ditto	Bi-monthly	Ameed Ali	1st " "	6th	313 "
22	<i>Desh-i-Hind</i>	...Multan	...Ditto	Weekly	Pandit Ram Nath	Apl. 28th " "	2nd	150 "
23	<i>Dells Punch</i>	...Lahore	...Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-din	May 5th " "	7th	335 "
24	<i>Dawn Joot</i>	...Ditto	...Ditto	Bi-monthly	Rajab Ali	Apl. 30th " "	5th	500 "
25	<i>Dawn Sabz</i>	Kapurthala	...Ditto	Weekly	Bawali Arjun Singh	May 1st " "	3rd	365 "
26	<i>Dawn Prakash</i>	Hind.	...Hindi	Monthly	Ram Das Varma	For February & March.	1st	173 "
27	<i>Gannad-i-Urdū</i>	Hind	...Urdu	Weekly	Moharrir Khan	May 1st " "	6th	300 "
28	<i>Gannad-i-Hind</i>	Allahbd	...Ditto	Ditto	Sedarn-i-India	1st " "	4th	600 "
29	<i>Haribansh</i>	Kashmir	...Hindi	Daily	Raja Bampal Singh	Apl. 29th to May 6th	1st to 7th	182 "
30	<i>India Gazette</i>	Jalpur	...Hindi-Urdū	Bi-weekly	Mahbir Prasad	" 29th & May 1st	1st & 5th	182 "
31	<i>Janak-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	...Urdu	Weekly	Ganesh Lal	" 24th & May 1st	1st & 6th	90 "
32	<i>Jyoti-Samachar</i>	Moradabād	...Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	May 2nd " "	5th	150 "
33	<i>Jumla-i-Punjab</i>	Kanpur	...Ditto	Bi-monthly	Bhaigū Khan	1st " "	2nd	265 "
34	<i>Jumla-i-Punjab</i>	Ludhianā	...Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	3rd " "	3rd	680 copies (including 344 copies taken by Govern-
35	<i>Kalmi Patrikā</i>	Benares	...Hindi-Urdū	Ditto	Lakhmi Shankar, Apl. 20th M.A.	" " "	" "	ment).
36	<i>Kirti Vriksha</i>	Delhi	...Hindi	Ditto	Oshimini Bhāg	May 3rd " "	6th	350 copies.
37	<i>Kirti Vriksha</i>	Delhi	...Urdu	Ditto	Mr. Hassan	1st & 4th " "	4th & 7th	200 "
38	<i>Kirti Vriksha</i>	Amritsar	...Ditto	Ditto	Rehmat Ram	Apl. 29th " "	2nd.	176 "
39	<i>Kirti Vriksha</i>	Delhi	...Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mah Narayan	May 1st " "	4th	176 "

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	Name.	Locality.	Language.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	Name or publisher.	Date of paper.	Date of receipt.	Circulation.
40	Khair Khush-i-Kash-	Lahore	Urdu	... Weekly	Saqiq Ram	1886. Apl. 29th	May 2nd.	400 copies.
	Mir. Khusi Khush-i-Pan-		Ditto	... Ditto	Brij Lal	... May 1st	... " "	"
41	Jab.			... Tri-weekly	Harsudh Rai	... Apl. 29th, May 1st & 4th.	2nd, 4th & 7th.	450 "
42	Khair Khush-i-Kash-	Lahore	Urdu	... Weekly	Dildar Balkish	May 1st	... " "	100 "
	Mir. Khusi Khush-i-Pan-		Ditto	... Urdu-Hindi	Gobardhan Das	... 3rd	7th	90 "
43	Jab.	Jodhpur	Urdu	... Urdu	Ghalam Mohammad,	... 4th	6th	200 "
	Kotak-i-Kar-	Lacknow	Ditto	... Urdu	Durga Prasad	... 1st	6th	50 "
44	Mazar-i-Nur	Cawnpore	Ditto	... Urdu	Munhibullah	... 30th	3rd	240 "
45	Mazar-i-Nur	Bijnor	Ditto	... Urdu	Mukund Ram	... 5th	6th	400 "
46	Mazar-i-Nur	Lahore	Hindi	... Urdu	Ahmad Khan	... 1st	2nd	100 "
47	Mazar-i-Nur	Agra	Ditto	... Urdu	Amir Singh	... " "	6th.	50 "
48	Mazar-i-Nur	Delhi	Ditto	... Urdu	Jawaid Ali Shah	... 30th	4th.	50 "
49	Mazar-i-A'm	Lahore	Ditto	... Urdu	Fazil-i-din	... 5th	7th.	700 "
50	Mazar-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	... Urdu	Ahmed Balkish	... 3rd	4th.	50 "
51	Mazar-i-Mazar	Ditto	Ditto	... Urdu	Alijan	... " "	1st	125 "
52	Mazar-i-Shahda	Ditto	Ditto	... Urdu	Bihari Lal	... For April	... " "	200 "
53	Mazar-i-Dopida	Ditto	Ditto	... Urdu	Ameed Ali	... 26th	2nd & 6th.	300 "
54	Mazar-i-Guide	Agra	Ditto	... Urdu	Aras Krishn	... 7th, 15th & 23rd.	1st	325 "
55	Mazar-i-L-Tulsi	Lucknow	Ditto	... Urdu	Jammes Das	... 20th	... " "	90 "
56	Mazar-i-L-Tulsi	Tor-Malwa	Ditto	... Urdu	Ditto	... 27th	1st	325 "
57	Mazar-i-L-Tulsi	Ditto	Ditto	... Urdu	Ditto	... " "	... " "	90 "
58	Mazar-i-Hind	Agra	Ditto	... Urdu	Shiva Narayan	... " "	... " "	325 "
59	Mazar-i-Hind	Patna	Ditto	... Urdu	Ditto	... " "	... " "	90 "

60	Nasīm-i-Sakar	... Badāun	... Ditto	... 'Intīqāz Ahmad	... 20th & 28th,	" 3rd & 7th,
61	Nisām-i-Mulk	... Morādābād	... Ditto	... Fahīmā-J-dīn	... 30th	" 5th
62	Nir Afkār	... Ludhianā	... Ditto	... Rev. C. B. Newton	... 29th	" 1st
63	Niru-l-Anwār	... Cawnpore	... Ditto	... Abdu-l-Hamid	... May 1st	" 5th
64	Nusrat-I-Akhādar	... Delhi	... Ditto	... Nusrat Alf	... " 5th	" 200
65	Niyāya Susthā	... Hards	... Marāthi-English.	... Bisāndera Bhāskar	... " 5th	" 415
66	Oudh Akāder	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Sheo Prasad	... " 7th	" 732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Govt.).
67	Oudh Pānchā	...				
68	Panjāb Akāder	... Lahore	... Weekly	... Sejjīda Hussain	... 29th	3rd & 28th,
69	Panjāb Panjā Bi-weekly	... Shamīdā-J-dīn	... 28th & May	2nd & 4th,
70	Panjāb Akāder	... Patna	... Weekly	... Firoz-1-dīn	... 1st.	1st, 2nd &
71	Panjāb Bāndī	... Alī Māhdī	... Ditto	... Dīn Muhammad	... 1st & 5th	2nd & 6th,
72	Panjāb Bāndī	... Jallandhar	... Hindi	... Dewāl Nandan	... 28th & May	7th.
73	Qābul-i-Ain	... Sialkot	... Urdu	... Ditto	... May	" 6th
74	Qābul-i-Hind	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Ditto	... 1st	" 2nd
75	Qābul-i-Hind	... Benaras	... Urdu	... Ditto	... Dīvin Obānd	" 4th
76	Qābul-i-Hind	... Lahore	... Urdu	... Muhammad Ali	... " 3rd	" 4th
77	Qābul-i-Hind	... Alī Māher	... Urdu-Hindi	... Ghulām Husain	... 29th, May	1st, 3rd &
78	Qābul-i-Hind	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Khālidīn Ali	... 1st & 4th.	6th.
79	Qābul-i-Hind	... Morādābād	... Urdu	... Muṣṭafā Ali	... May	" 5th
80	Qābul-i-Hind	... Lucknow	... Urdu	... Jamshed Ali	... 2nd	" 6th
81	Qābul-i-Hind	... Alī Māher	... Daily	... Tegh Bahādur	... 1st to 6th,	" 6th.
82	Qābul-i-Hind	... Bahawalpur,	... Weekly	... Dāwāti Nāth	... 29th	2nd
83	Qābul-i-Hind	... Delhi	... Bi-monthly	... Bulqī Dās	... 30th	" 3rd
84	Qābul-i-Hind	... Hoshiarpur	... Weekly	... Sūndī Khās Saff	... 14th	" 4th.
85	Qābul-i-Qādir	... Delhi	... Ditto	... Muḥammad Abdu-L-Qādir.	... 29th	1st

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF PRINTING.		CIRCULATION.
							1886.	1886.	
84	Sarosh-i-Benares	Benares	Urdu	Weekly	Wali Muhammad	May 1st	... May	6th	600 copies.
85	Shafiq-i-Hind	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Saiyu-l-Haq	" "	... " "	400 "	
86	Shahna-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmed Hassan	" "	... 3rd	108 "	
87	Sham-i-Oudh	Fyzabad	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Kishan Prasad	" "	... 5th	300 "	
88	Shukri-i-Tir	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibrahim,	" "	... 6th	175 "	
89	Sirajul-Akhbar	Jhelam	Ditto	Ditto	Faqir Muhammad	" "	... 8th	400 "	
90	Sümer-i-Hind	Moridabád	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	" "	... 3rd	160 "	
91	Subodh Sindhu	Khandwa	Mārāt hī.	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	Apr. 20th & 28th	... 20th & 28th	210 "	
			Hindi.	Ditto	" "	28th	... 1st	145 "	
92	Sunder-i-Qasrat	Bijnpur	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Ramz	29th	... 2nd	125 "	
93	Talib	Moridabád	Urdu	Ditto	Rahat Ali Khan	May 6th	... 7th	80 "	
94	Tamghani	Lucknow	Urdu	Ditto	Purna Chandra	" 1st	... 3rd	160 "	
95	Tathya-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Abrar Ali	Ap. 30th	... 2nd	250 "	
96	Vash-i-Hind	Sialkot	Urdu	Ditto	Mirza Mavahid	May 2nd	... 3rd	200 "	
97	Yasra-i-Kull	Ditto	Urdu	Bi-weekly	Ghalib Ahmed	Ap. 27th, 30th & May 4th.	... 1st, 3rd & 7th.	1st to 7th, 975 "	
98	Yethia Paper	Ditto	Urdu	Daily	Gyan Chand	28th to May	... 1st to 7th,	975 "	
99	Yuddh Dard	Dhár	Urdu	Ditto	Harif Bhiskar	4th.	... 8th.	250 "	
100	Yusuf-i-Alem	Ghazipur	Urdu	Weekly	Sirajul-din Ahmad	22nd & 29th,	... 4th	250 "	
101	Zarq-i-Hind	Meerut	Urdu	Ditto	Sibt Ali	26th	... 1st	3rd.	

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